Instructions for operating the Domestic Sewing Machine

omestic Sewing Machine Co
UFFALO. N.Y. U.S.A

Instructions

for
Operating
the

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

We suggest that you keep this book in the drawer of your Sewing Machine for convenient reference

Domestic
Sewing Machine Company INC.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Keep This Book in the Drawer of Your Machine

Read This Book Carefully

THIS BOOK is a valuable instructor and reference book and should be carefully preserved.

Read it carefully.

The first thing to do when you open the machine is to **read the simple instructions carefully.**

Even if you have used many sewing machines before, **read this book** before you try to operate the machine.

We give you in this book the most accurate, clear and complete instructions ever printed on how to operate and take care of a sewing machine. This book makes it unnecessary to depend on the instructions of a teacher who says so many things in so short a time that many of them are forgotten.

This book says all these things, and it is always at hand to repeat them in case of need. The illustrations show exactly how the different parts of the machine and its many attachments work. By carefully following the instructions in this book, **your machine will always give perfect satisfaction.**

Every DOMESTIC machine is tested thoroughly before being packed for shipment. It is tested by electrical power at high speed and by foot power. The foot power tests are by experts who use each attachment and all sizes of thread, performing the work shown on the pages in the back of this book.

Just before packing, the machine is rubbed and oiled. During shipment more or less dust gathers on the machine, so after opening the machine carefully wipe it with a dust cloth and then **oil it** according to the directions given on the following pages.

If you read this instruction book carefully, you will have no trouble with your machine.

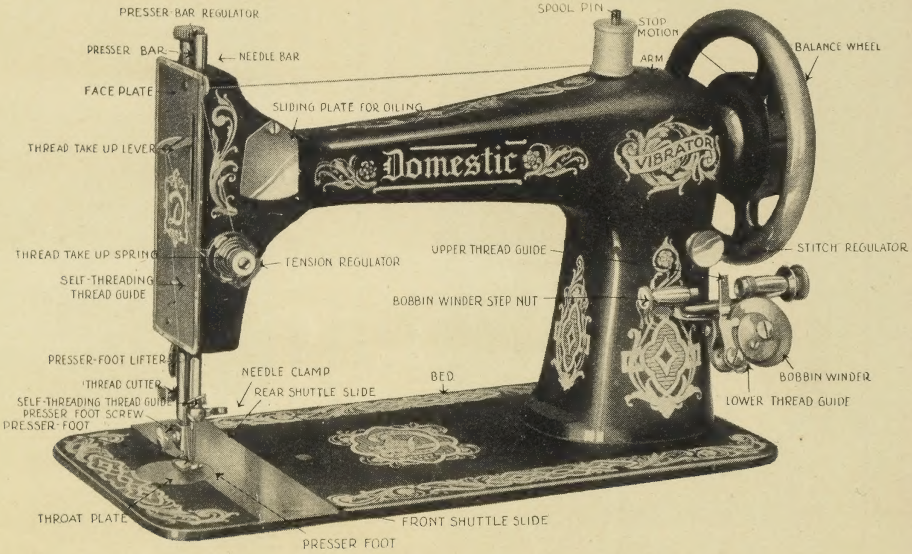

PRESSER-BAR REGULATOR
PRESSER BAR
NEEDLE BAR
FACE PLATE
THREAD TAKE UP LEVER
SLIDING PLATE FOR OILING
THREAD TAKE UP SPRING
TENSION REGULATOR
SELF-THREADING THREAD GUIDE
PRESSER-FOOT LIFTER
THREAD CUTTER
SELF-THREADING THREAD GUIDE
PRESSER FOOT SCREW
PRESSER-FOOT
NEEDLE CLAMP
REAR SHUTTLE SLIDE
THROAT PLATE
PRESSER FOOT
FRONT SHUTTLE SLIDE
BED
SPOOL PIN
STOP MOTION
ARM
BALANCE WHEEL
Domestic
VIBRATOR
UPPER THREAD GUIDE
STITCH REGULATOR
BOBBIN WINDER STEP NUT
BOBBIN WINDER
LOWER THREAD GUIDE

Figure 1

INSTRUCTIONS

ON THE CARE AND OPERATION OF THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Figure 1 on page 5 will make you familiar with the names of the parts of the Domestic Sewing Machine head. On the following pages we tell you just what to do when you unpack the sewing machine.

We urge you to read the instruction book very carefully, particularly the first half of the book which tells you how to take care of your machine.

We repeat, if you carefully **read this book** and follow the directions closely, **you will have no trouble with your machine.**

When you oil the machine use the oil which comes with the machine and always **be careful to purchase good sewing machine oil.** You would be surprised to know how much really depends on the quality of the oil used to get satisfactory results from your sewing machine. If you cannot purchase the proper kind of sewing machine oil at home, order it direct from us.

The needle is another very important part of the sewing machine. A cheap, poorly-made needle may cause all kinds of trouble and even prevent the machine from sewing. Many people are careless in purchasing needles. The Domestic Machine uses the short, flat shank needle, commonly known to the dealers as "Class 15." This needle is now being used on most of the up-to-date high-grade sewing machines.

Please **do not** attempt to **change** any of the adjustments of your sewing machine. Do not turn any screws to see how they work, but you may remove the cloth guide screw, which is sometimes left attached to the bed plate. This screw is directly to the right of the shuttle slides and may be removed when doing ordinary sewing. The machines are carefully adjusted and tested at the factory and are in perfect condition to do all ordinary sewing, so that **the adjustments should not be interfered with.** If you are careful to follow our suggestion in this regard, you will secure far better results, and after you have become familiar with the operation of your machine and its different parts, **you will have no difficulty** whatever in making changes in the tensions, should you find it necessary to sew on extremely light or slazy material.

Even though you have operated a machine, you should read this book carefully and familiarize yourself with the different working parts of the head.

By following the simple rules and directions which we give you, **you will always find your machine ready when you wish to sew.**

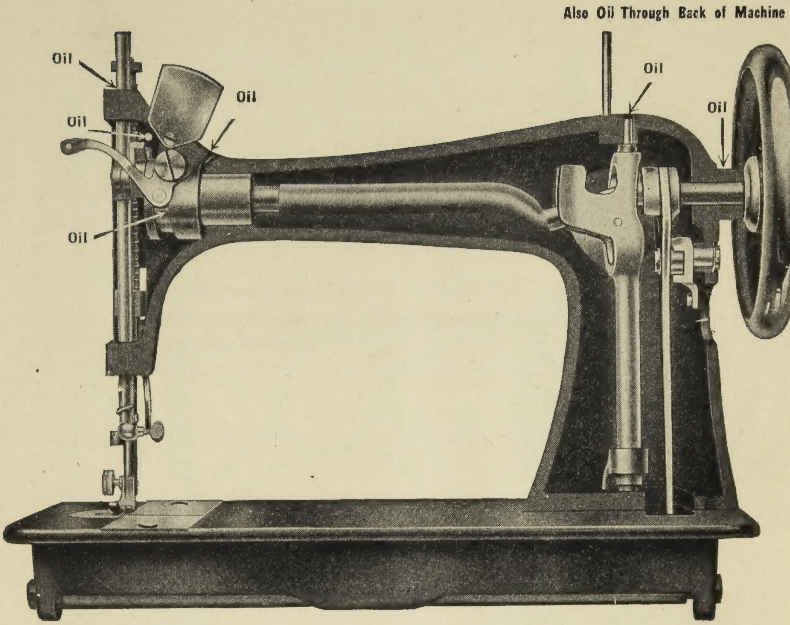


Figure 2

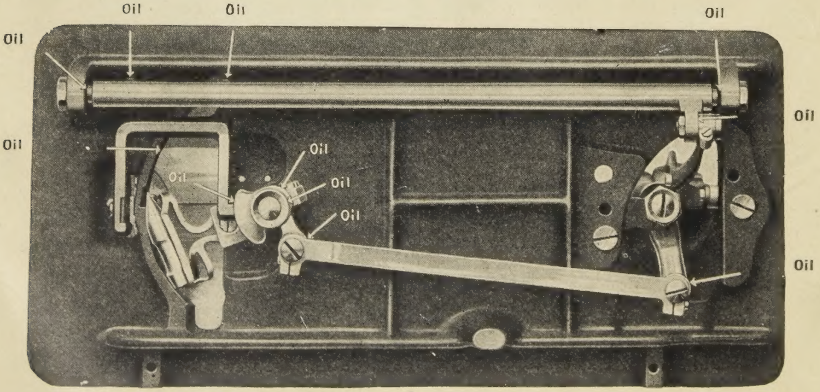


Figure 3

Oiling

A sewing machine, like every other piece of machinery, needs oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear upon each other.

If a machine is used continuously, **it should be oiled every day.** With moderate use, an occasional oiling is sufficient. Figures 2 and 3 on page 7 show by arrows the points where oil should be applied. **One drop of oil** at each point is plenty. More than this will retard rather than help the action of the machine.

Oil holes are provided in the arm of the machine for parts which cannot be directly reached.

Oil is applied to the shuttle through the oil hole under the front shuttle slide.

Oil is applied to the needle bar cam through the hole in the back of the cam house. The needle bar should be raised to its highest point.

The movable trade-mark plate on the back of the arm just below the spool pin, and the plate in front just above the tension, give access to other parts **which it is very necessary to oil.**

To oil the works underneath the bed plate, remove the screw, near the base of the arm, which fastens the head to the head frame, throw off the belt, turn the head back and apply the oil on bearings, as shown by the arrow marks in Figure 3, on page 7. Directions for oiling the stand are given on page 9, Figure 4.

If the machine runs hard it is due to lack of proper oiling of some bearings or the shuttle race being gummy.

Should the machine become gummed from long standing or poor oil, apply kerosene to all bearings to remove the gum; then run the machine rapidly with the shuttle out, wipe clean and **oil thoroughly with good sewing machine oil** before beginning to sew.

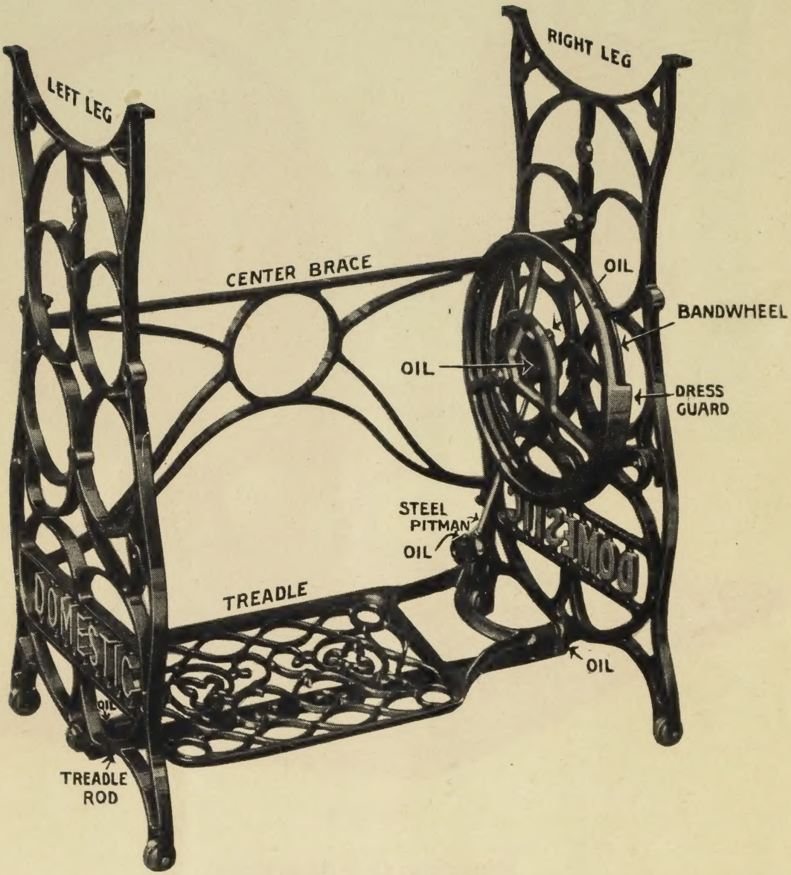


Figure 4

To Oil Stand

The journal of the balance wheel below the table, the bearing at each end of the pitman and the bearings of the treadle on each side, are the five points on the stand which require regular oiling. After oiling, run the machine a few minutes to distribute the oil, and then wipe carefully. **Be sure every part is clean before commencing to sew.**

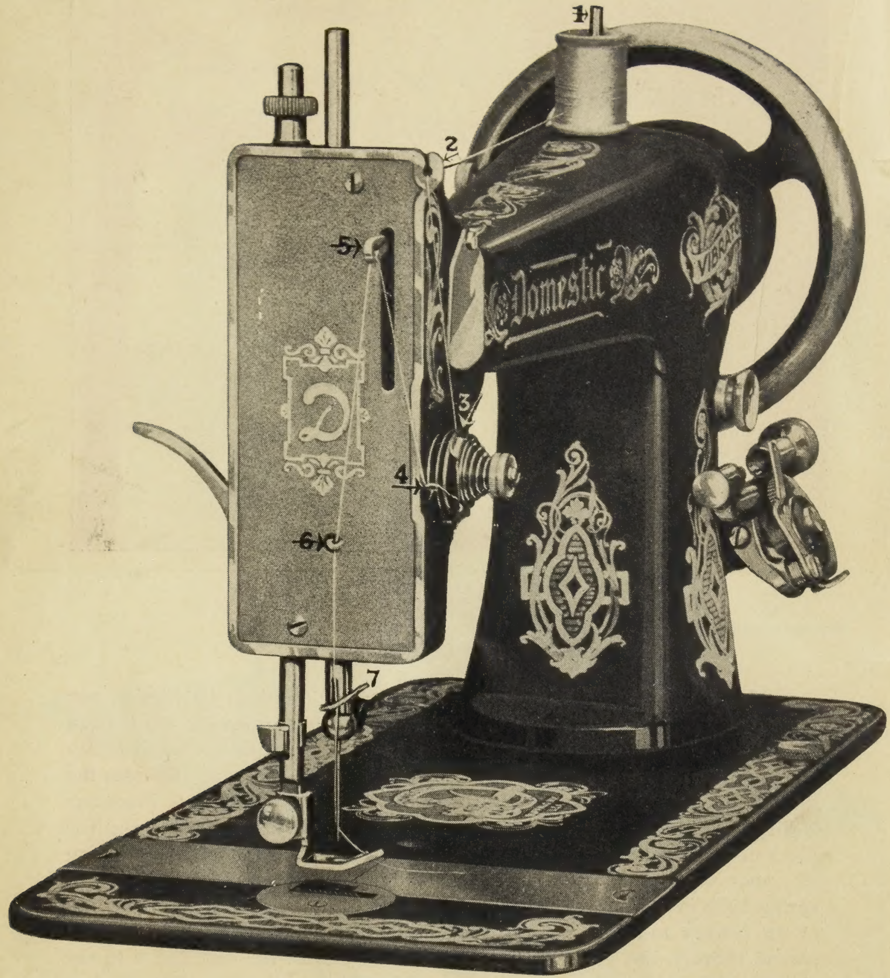
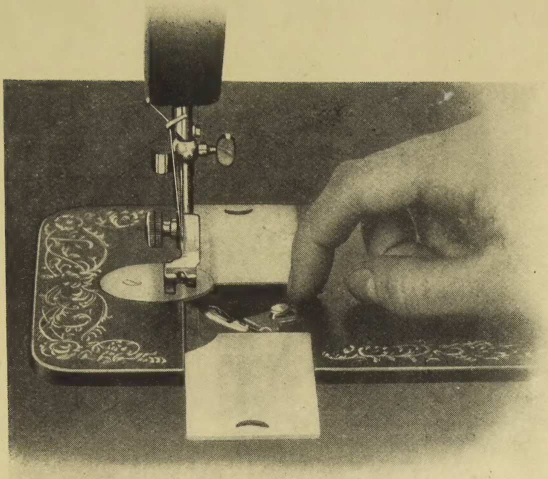


Figure 7

Threading the Machine

Place the spool on the spool pin (1), guide the thread through the eyelet (2) in the upper forward corner of the face plate, then between the discs of the tension (3), from right to left, bringing it up under the thread controller (4), then through the hole in the thread take-up lever (5), then through the thread guide (6) in the face plate, then through the thread guide (7) on the needle bar, then through the eye of the needle from left to right.

The thread guide (6) on the face plate is so arranged that the thread may easily be inserted by sliding it under the eyelet from the rear instead of slipping it through the hole in the guide.

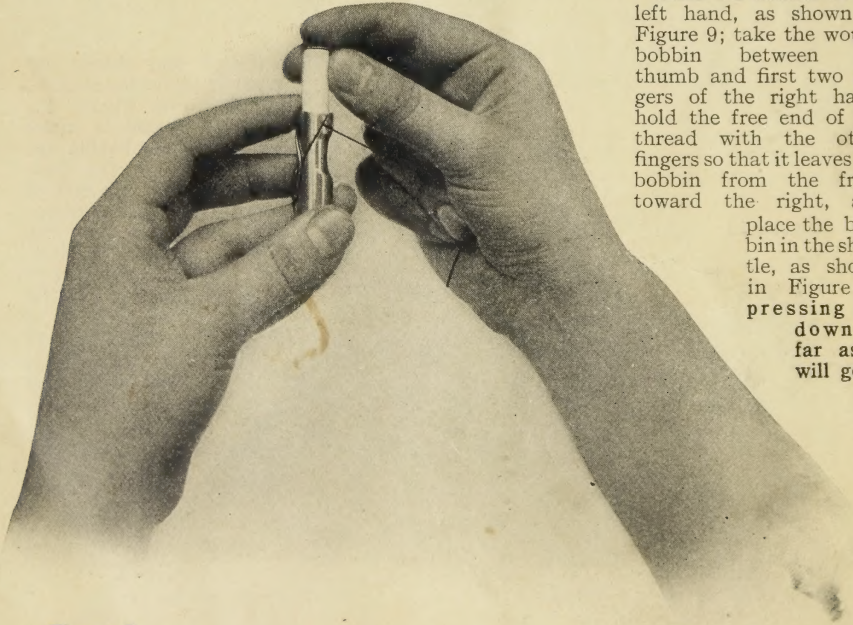


To Take Out the Shuttle

Withdraw the front shuttle slide, place the right hand on the hand wheel and move it forward slowly until the shuttle is at the front end of its swing. Press the forefinger of the right hand upon the shuttle ejector at the right side of the opening, as shown in figure 8; this will raise the shuttle so that it can easily be lifted out and the bobbin removed.

Figure 8

Threading the Shuttle



Hold the shuttle in the left hand, as shown in Figure 9; take the wound bobbin between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, hold the free end of the thread with the other fingers so that it leaves the bobbin from the front toward the right, and place the bobbin in the shuttle, as shown in Figure 9, pressing it down as far as it will go.

Figure 9

With the forefinger of the left hand hold the bobbin gently in place, lead the thread with the right hand through the slot in the end of the shuttle, drawing it under the shuttle spring as far as it will go, as shown in Figure 10.

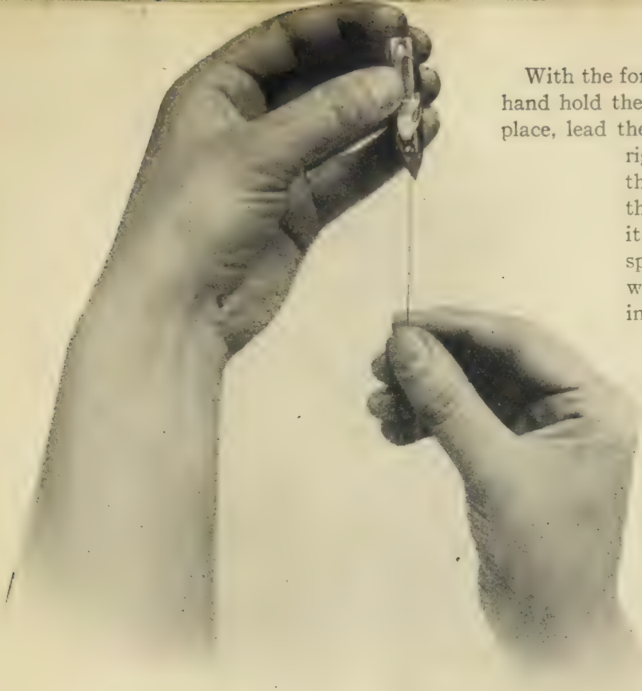


Figure 10

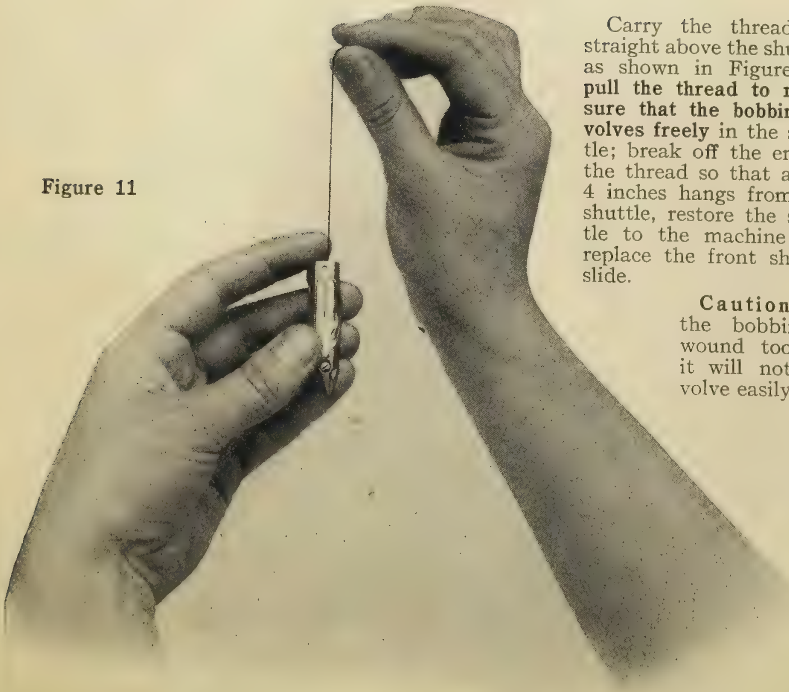


Figure 11

Carry the thread up straight above the shuttle, as shown in Figure 11; **pull the thread to make sure that the bobbin revolves freely** in the shuttle; break off the end of the thread so that about 4 inches hangs from the shuttle, restore the shuttle to the machine and replace the front shuttle slide.

Caution—If the bobbin is wound too full it will not revolve easily.

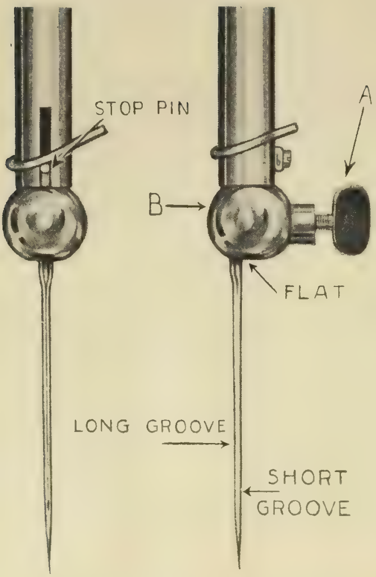


Figure 12

To Set the Needle

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and loosen the needle clamp screw (A), (see Figure 12). Hold the needle between the thumb and first finger of the left hand and pass the shank of the needle up through the hole in the needle clamp (B) **as far as it will go, with the flat side of the shank toward the needle bar.** Then secure the needle firmly by tightening the screw (A).

Never use a needle with the point blunted or turned over.

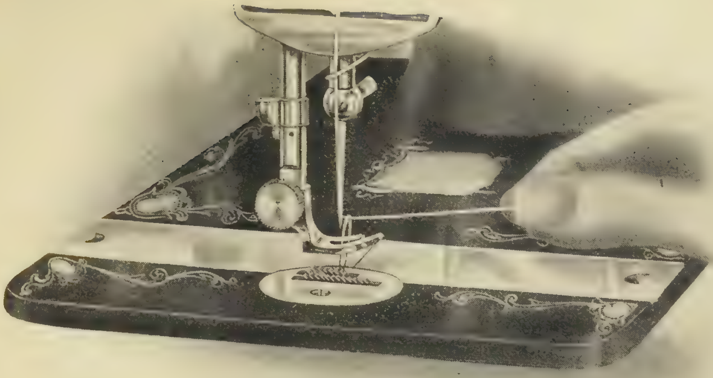


Figure 13

To Prepare for Sewing

Before commencing to sew, raise the presser foot and take hold of the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the end of the needle; turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down, and up again **to its highest point.** The needle thread has then been carried around the under thread, drawing it up through the hole in the throat plate, as shown in Figure 13, and **both should then be laid back under the presser foot.**

Threads to Use

The best results are obtained **when both the upper and lower threads are the same size and quality.** Many people use too coarse threads when sewing light fabrics; for example, it is impossible to make a good-looking stitch on any machine with say No. 40 cotton when sewing two thicknesses of calico or shirting. No. 70 cotton is stronger than the fabric and will make a handsome stitch. (See page 20 for size of threads and needles to use.)

Caution

Be sure the tension spring "A" rests upon the little projection "B" as shown in Figure 14.

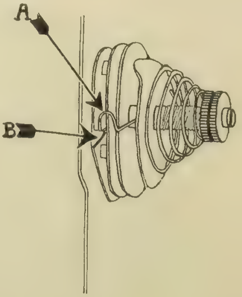


Figure 14

Important Instructions

Every machine, before leaving the factory, has been carefully adjusted, inspected and its sewing qualities have been tested on every class of work and found perfect in every respect.

1. Before the machine is used, care should be taken to clean and oil it thoroughly, according to the instructions given on pages 6, 7, 8 and 9.

2. **Don't tamper with the adjustment** of the machine until you thoroughly understand how to handle it.

3. **Don't allow repairers,** or others, to attempt to repair your machine unless you are sure they are capable.

4. **Don't try to break the thread direct from the needle.** This is almost sure to break or bend the needle. Raise presser foot and draw back sufficient thread **to use the thread cutter.**

5. Don't run the machine when it is threaded unless there is cloth under the presser foot. If you do, the thread will snarl and tangle and may break or bend the needle.

6. Don't run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed and no cloth between, or the sharp teeth of the feed will injure the foot and the feed teeth will be dulled.

7. Don't run the machine with either of the shuttle slides open, except to turn the wheel very slowly by hand, or the shuttle may strike the needle plate and cause serious damage.

8. Don't try to help the feed by pulling the work or holding it back, lest you bend or break the needle. The machine will feed without assistance.

9. **Don't allow lint or dust to accumulate inside the shuttle, nor under the shuttle tension spring. Any substance inside of the shuttle will prevent the bobbin operating easily, and anything under the spring will interfere with a perfect tension.** After using a machine, always clean it well before putting it away.

10. **Don't try to use the attachments** until you are thoroughly familiar with **plain sewing** and can handle the machine easily.

The Automatic Tension Release for Removing the Work

Stop with the thread take-up lever at its highest point, raise the presser foot, and **draw the fabric back**; pass both threads over the thread cutter, and with a slight downward pressure they will be severed close to the end of the stitching.

Raising the presser bar lifter, automatically releases the tension.

To Change the Pressure of the Presser Foot on the Material

Turn the large thumbscrew at the top of the arm directly over the presser foot to the right to make the pressure heavier, or to the left to make it lighter. The pressure should be **only** heavy enough to **prevent** the **material rising** with the needle and to insure that the feed moves the work along evenly; a heavier pressure would make the machine run harder and be of no benefit.

To Alter the Length of Stitch

On the side of the arm near the bobbin winder is a large thumbscrew called the stitch regulator. (See Figure 5, page 10.) Turn it to the right toward the hand wheel to make the stitch longer, and to the left toward the needle to make the stitch shorter.

To Avoid Breaking of Needles

When a needle is broken, it is in nearly every case the fault of the operator, and caused by pulling the work sideways, so that the needle strikes the throat plate, when it is bound to break. Always pull the work back.

Be sure that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened with the thumb nut, and that the needle does not rub against the foot.

A needle may also be broken by sewing heavy seams or very thick goods with too fine a needle. Heavy work requires a coarse needle and correspondingly coarse thread.

To Turn a Corner

To turn a corner, stop the machine while the needle is rising, but before it is out of the material, raise the presser foot and turn the material in the direction desired, using the needle as a pivot.

Breaking the Upper Thread

This may be caused by **improper threading** of the machine, the **upper tension** being **too tight,** the **needle** being **too small** for the thread, the **needle** being **set** the **wrong** side out or set **crooked,** or by a sharp edge on the shuttle, or the needle rubbing against the presser foot.

Breaking the Lower Thread

This may be caused by the **shuttle** being **wrongly threaded,** the **tension** being **too tight,** the **bobbin** being wound **too full,** so it will not revolve freely; a rough or sharp place on the edge of the shuttle spring or on the heel of the shuttle, or by **failing to keep** the **shuttle race clean,** or by a **bent needle.**

Cause of a Machine Skipping Stitches

Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the **needle** being **set too low** or its having become **bent away** from the shuttle, or its being **too small** for **the thread in use,** and sometimes because the **point** of the **shuttle** becomes accidentally **blunted or turned over.**

To Clean the Shuttle Race

The face of the shuttle race must be kept perfectly clean and free from dust or gum. It should be cleaned frequently by rubbing with a piece of cloth having a drop of oil on it, then wipe clean with a soft dry cloth. If the shuttle race becomes very gummy, first clean it thoroughly with a cloth saturated with benzine or kerosene, afterward using an oiled cloth, and then a dry clean cloth as explained above. Breaking of thread and skipping of stitches are often caused by failure to keep the shuttle race clean.

Flannel or Bias Seams

For sewing flannel or bias seams, use a short stitch and light tensions so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch, if necessary.

The Belt

If the belt is too tight, the effect is to make the machine run heavy. It should be just tight enough so that it will not slip when the band wheel is revolving. If the belt is too loose remove one end of the hook, cut off a short piece and connect the belt. **Keep the belt as free from oil as possible, because oil will cause the belt to rot.**

Use Good Needles and Thread

First select the **thread to suit the goods,** then the **needle to suit the thread,** according to the table below. Remember **not** to use **too large a size of thread** for the work.

Do not use poor thread or imperfect needles. Any good thread will do good work on this machine, but you must not expect to make smooth, even stitches with rough, uneven thread. If the thread is too coarse to be properly beaded into the fabric, a smooth, even seam cannot be obtained. When sewing **two thicknesses** of calico or shirting, **No. 70 is stronger** than the thread woven in the fabric and will make a handsome stitch. The seam will also wear longer than if coarser thread is used, because with coarse thread the stitches lie on top of the fabric and are first worn away. Neither will the machine work well with cheap, poorly-made needles.

Size of Needles and Thread

Size of Needles	Class of Work to Sew	Size of Cotton Linen or Silk
0	Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton. 000, 00 Silk Twist.
B	Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton. Silk Twist.
½	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods and All Classes of General Work.	60 to 80 Cotton. A and B Silk Twist.
1	All Kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton. C Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton. D Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing Generally.	24 to 30 Cotton. E Silk Twist. 60 to 80 Linen.

To Regulate the Tensions

The object to be attained is to have the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. This is accomplished by the tensions, or strain, upon both threads. The tension upon both threads should be as nearly alike as possible, and tight enough only to make a smooth, firm seam. If the threads are of the proper size for the material used, and both tensions are right, the threads will be drawn and locked together in the center of the goods as shown in Figure 15.

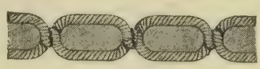


Figure 15

If the upper tension is too loose or the shuttle too tight, the shuttle thread will lie straight along the under side of the goods as shown in Figure 16.

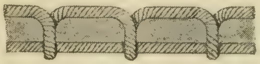


Figure 16

If the upper tension is too tight or the shuttle tension is too loose, the upper thread will lie straight on the upper side of the goods as shown in Figure 17

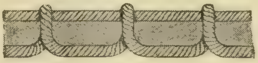


Figure 17

To adjust the upper tension, first lower the presser foot, then turn the tension nut to the right to tighten. To loosen, turn the tension nut to the left.

The shuttle or lower tension is adjusted by means of the small screw which holds the spring on the shuttle, using the small shuttle screwdriver. Turn the screw to the right to tighten the tension and to the left to loosen the tension on the thread. When the machine leaves the factory the tension in the shuttle has been set exactly right for all ordinary work and the kinds of thread generally used. It therefore needs no alteration. Any regulation of the stitch should ordinarily be made by changing the upper tension.

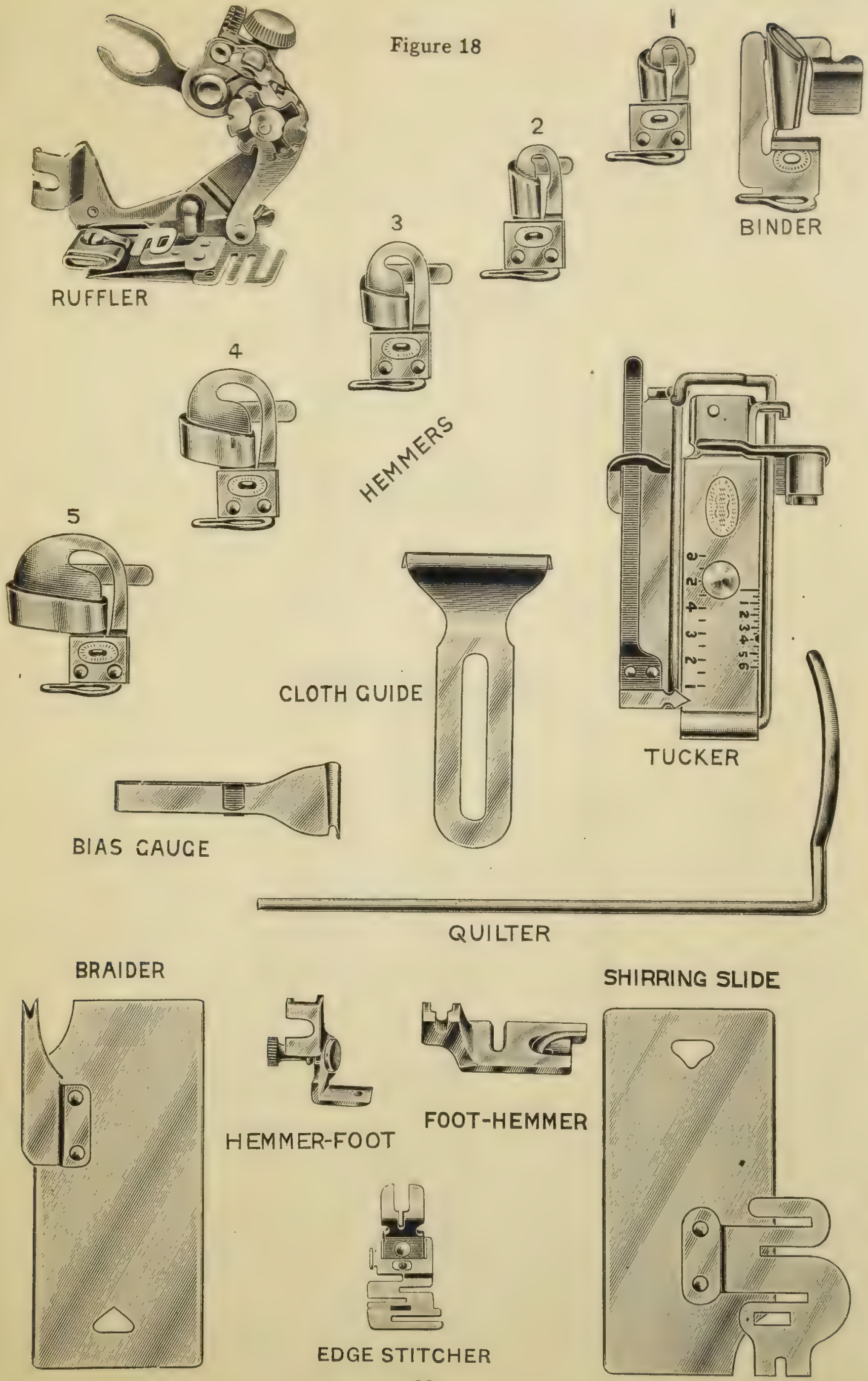
If, after following the above directions, you still have trouble and the machine does not make a uniform stitch, take out the shuttle, remove the bobbin, loosen the tension screw until the spring will be free enough to permit a piece of cloth to pass between the shuttle and the spring. Then take a soft piece of cloth and wipe the shuttle under the spring to remove any dirt or oil that may be there.

Take a full bobbin, thread the shuttle, turn the screw down a quarter of a turn at a time until there is just enough tension on the thread to support the weight of the shuttle when suspended by the end of the thread.

Place the shuttle in the carrier and sew a few inches **slowly,** and if the upper thread will lie on top tighten the screw a quarter of a turn at a time until the stitch will look as shown in Figure 15.

Note—Do not regulate **both** upper and lower tensions at the same time.

Figure 18


RUFFLER
1
2
3
4
5
HEMMERS
BINDER
TUCKER
1 2 3 4 5 6
CLOTH GUIDE
BIAS GAUGE
QUILTER
BRAIDER
HEMMER-FOOT
FOOT-HEMMER
SHIRRING SLIDE
EDGE STITCHER

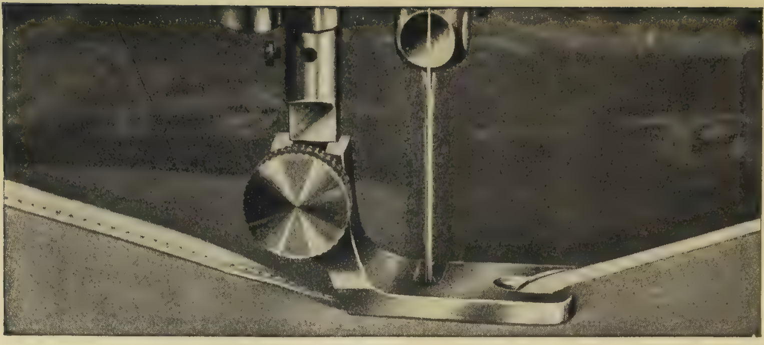


Figure 19

Foot-Hemmer Hemming

Raise the needle to the highest point. Raise the presser bar and remove the presser foot, substituting the foot hemmer. Beginning at the corner where the hem is to start, fold over one-eighth of an inch for a distance of two inches, insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it under the needle. Then lower the presser bar and after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along till the feed catches it. In order to procure a smooth, even hem the mouth of the hemmer must be kept just full, as shown in Figure 19, the edge of the goods entering the hemmer must be moved a trifle to the left to fill the hemmer. Guide the cloth with the right hand, holding the edge between the thumb and forefinger as shown in Figure 20.

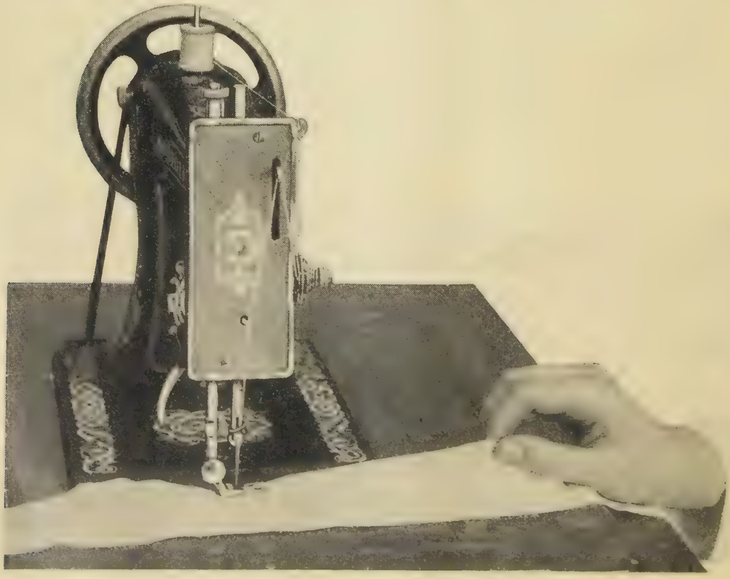


Figure 20

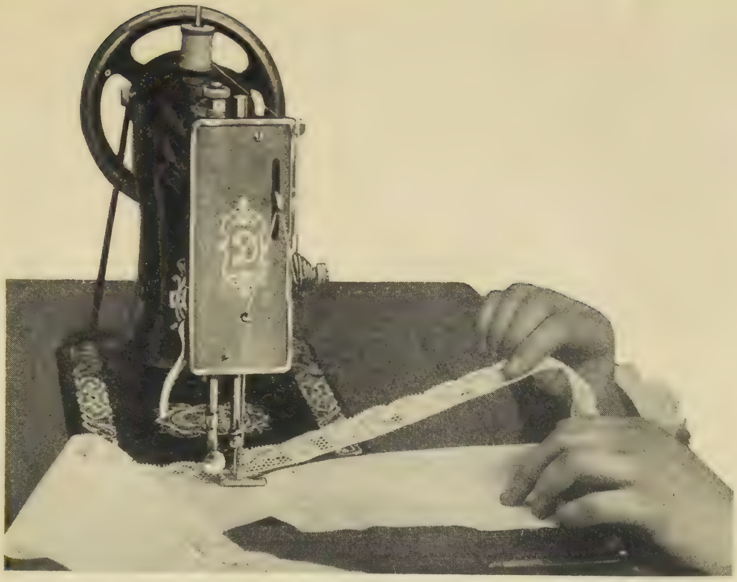


Figure 21

Hemming and Sewing on Lace

This is done with the foot-hemmer. Start the hem as described on page 23. When the hem is running properly, stop the machine, with the needle at its highest point, and raise the presser bar. Insert the edge of the lace into the needle slot in the foot-hemmer, drawing it back under the needle. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth with the left hand, and the lace with right, as shown in Figure 21. Guide the lace far enough in the slot to enable the needle to pierce it, as shown in Figure 22.

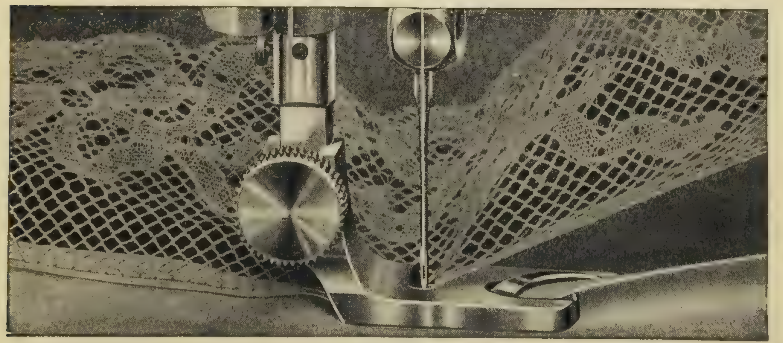


Figure 22
Hemming and Sewing on Lace

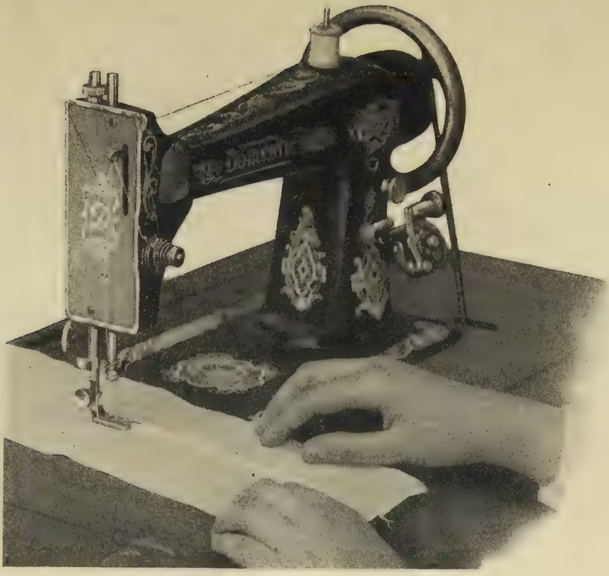


Figure 23

Felling

The two pieces of cloth to be felled should be laid together, wrong side out, the edge of the under piece being a little farther to the right than the upper piece. Stitch them together, using the hemmer as a presser foot, the front end of the hemmer forming a guide for the edges of both pieces, the upper piece being guided by the inside and the under piece by the outside of the front of the foot hemmer. Then open the work out flat, wrong side up, the edges standing up straight; take the edges two inches from the beginning of the seam in the right hand, and the ends of the thread in the left hand, with the threads draw the seam into the hemmer, the edges will turn as in hemming; guide straight to insure a perfect fell, as shown in Figures 23 and 24.

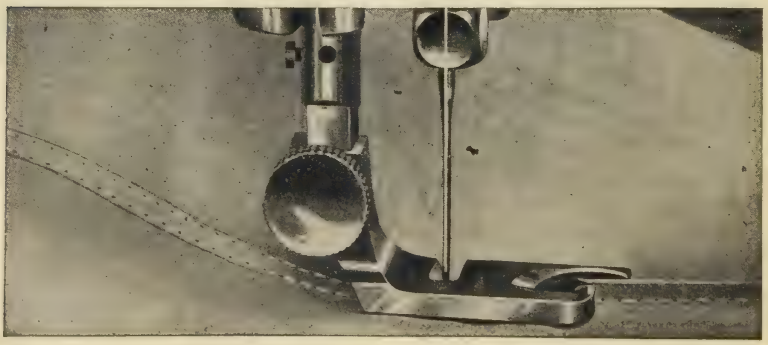


Figure 24
Felling

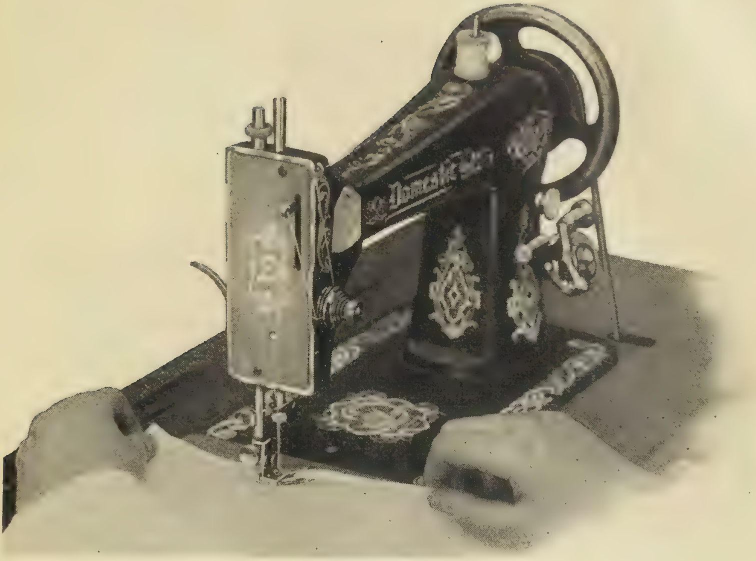


Figure 25

The Adjustable Hemmer

Substitute the attachment foot for the presser-foot. Loosen the screw in the back of the attachment foot as far as it will go. Slip the large hole in the upright part of the hemmer of the size you wish to use over the knob in the hemmer-foot, and slide the hemmer to the left as far as it will go. **Tighten the screw.** Fold over one-eighth of an inch of the edge to be hemmed for a distance of three inches, in the same manner as when using the foot-hemmer. Pass the folded edge into the hemmer from the left, then up and over the spoon, as shown in Figures 25, 26 and 27. Draw the cloth back with the left hand until the end of the crease is well in the hemmer, then draw it forward with the right hand, so that the folded edge hooks under the left side of the spoon, continuing until the beginning of the hem is under the needle. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, guiding the cloth as in the case of the foot hemmer.

It frequently happens in hemming that the distance from the line of stitching to the inside edge of the hem is greater than it should be to secure the best appearance. This is particularly true in the case of thin cloth, where delicate effects are the most desirable. The Domestic Sewing Machine has solved this, among many other difficulties, and by the adjustment in its hemmer produces a perfect hem, no matter what kind of cloth is used. To bring the stitching close to the edge, loosen the screw in the back of the attachment foot, slide the hemmer to the right the desired distance, and **tighten the screw.** To bring the stitching farther from the edge, slide the hemmer to the left. These adjustments must, of course, be made while the machine is at rest.

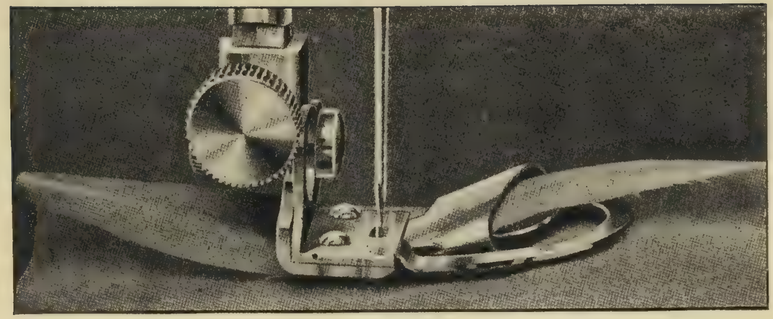


Figure 26

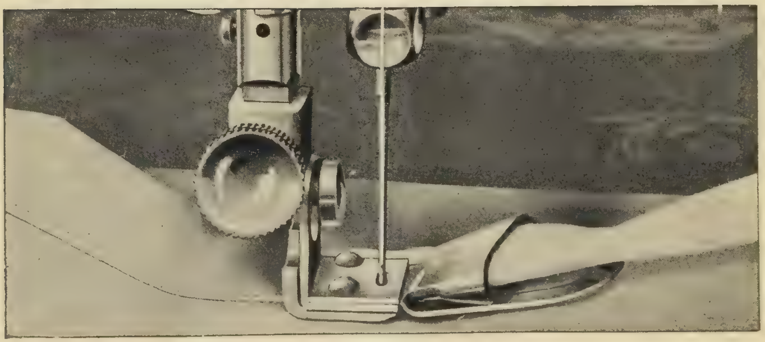


Figure 27

The Adjustable Hemmers

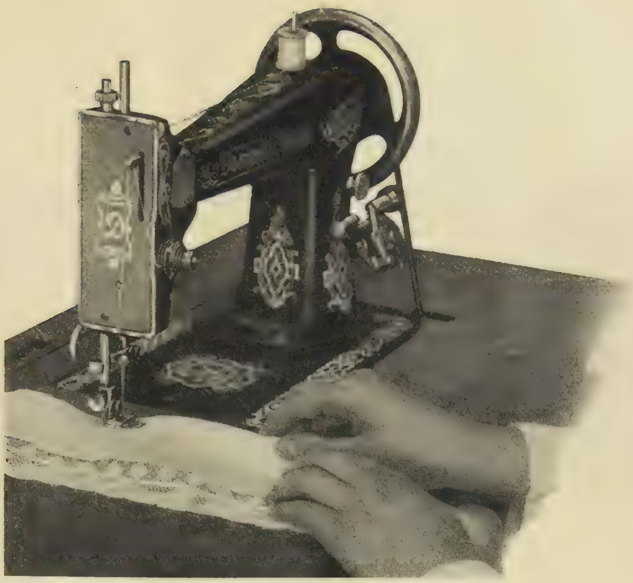


Figure 28

The French Seam

This is made by sewing the edges of two pieces of cloth together, making a hem in one and sewing the edge of the other securely within it.

The French seam is made with either the smallest hemmer or the foot-hemmer, as shown in Figures 28 and 29. The hem is formed as described for these two attachments. Before lowering the presser-bar the second piece of cloth is inserted in the hem well inside the line of stitching, but not far enough to be folded over with the hem. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, keeping the edges of the two pieces of cloth parallel.

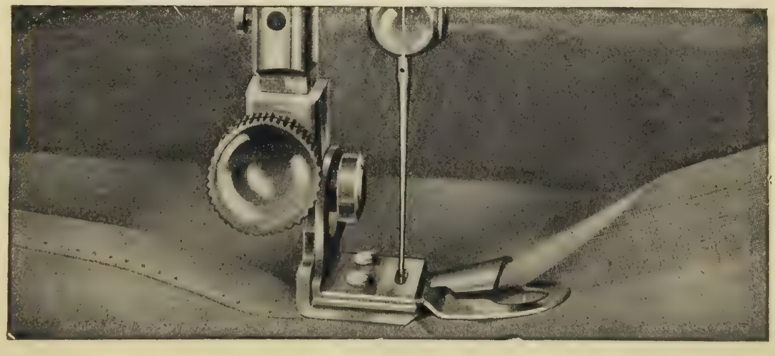


Figure 29

The French Seam

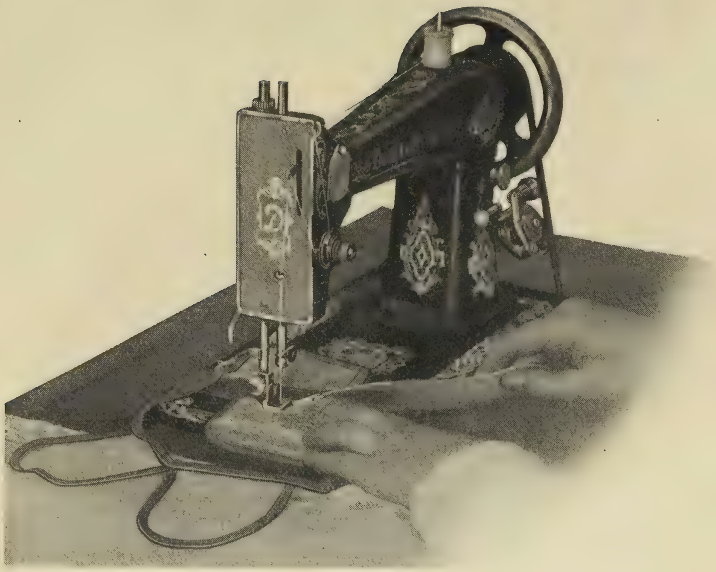


Figure 30

Binding

The binder is fastened to the attachment foot and adjusted in the same manner as the wide hemmers. (See instructions on page 26.)

Cut the binding seven-eighths of an inch wide, using the bias gauge. Fold the binding lengthwise in the middle for a distance of four inches from the end, creasing the fold. Insert the crease from the left into the opening of the binder, holding the binding as the cloth is held in starting a hem. Spread out the binding between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, at the same time drawing it back through the binder with the left hand, letting it slide with the right, until the binding fills the scroll of the binder. Lower the presser-bar. Insert the edge of the cloth to be bound into the opening of the binder and proceed to sew, guiding the binding with the right hand and the cloth with the left, keeping the edge well within the opening of the binder, as shown in Figure 30.

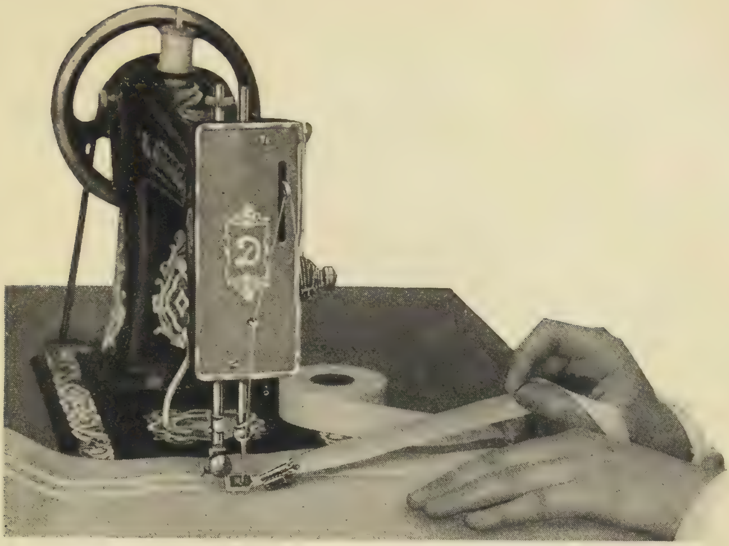


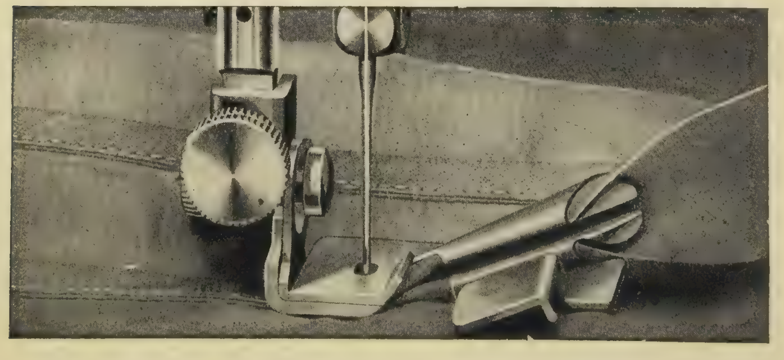
Figure 31

The French Fold

Insert the binding in the binder as explained on page 29. Place the cloth on which the folds are to be applied under the binder. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, holding the binding and cloth as shown in Figures 31 and 32.

French folds can be made separately by simply stitching the binding as it passes through the binder.

The binder is ordinarily used with bias binding, which should be cut seven-eighths of an inch wide (see Bias Guide on page 31, Figure 33), in order to permit both edges to be properly turned in. Dress binding can be used equally well, though narrower than bias binding. It is unnecessary in this case that the edges be turned in, as dress binding has a selvedge on both sides.



The French Fold Figure 32

Bias Gauge

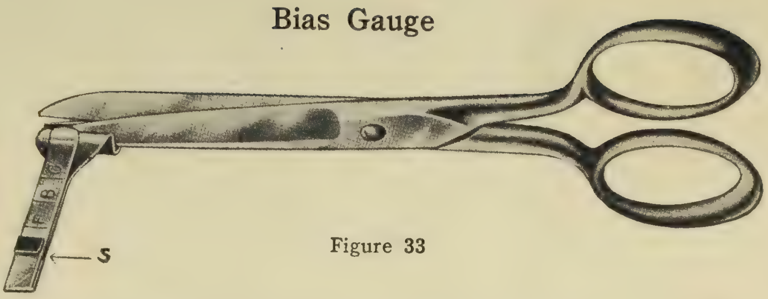


Figure 33

Place the gauge on the point of the scissor blade as shown in Figure 33. The slide "S" may be moved up or down to regulate the width; the letter "C" indicates the regular width for cording or piping, the letter "B" for binding and the letter "F" for French folds.

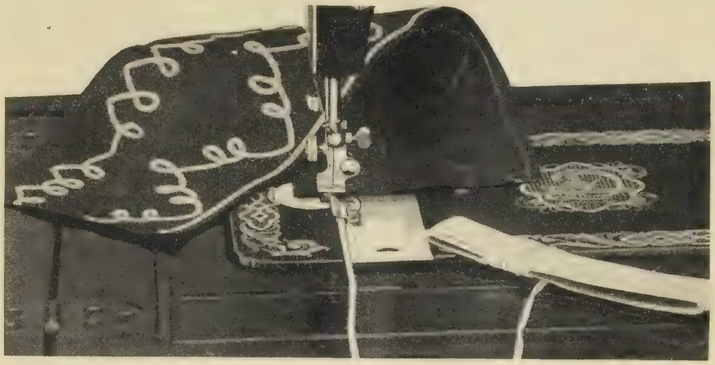


Figure 34

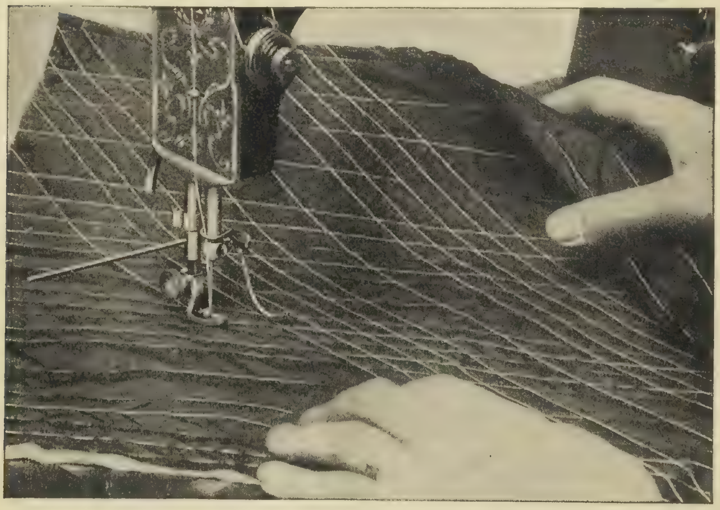
Braiding

Substitute the attachment foot for the presser-foot. Place the braid in the braider by laying it along the whole length of the channel on the under side, leaving about two inches projecting from the forked end. Remove the front shuttle slide and insert the braider in its place, passing the braid over the spur at the front end of the channel, as shown in Figure 34. Draw the projecting end back under the needle.

The design to be braided must be on the wrong side of the cloth. Place the cloth on the machine, with the design uppermost, as shown in Figure 34. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, following the design with the needle. The needle should pierce the center of the braid. The forked end of the braider may be adjusted slightly to the right or left, if necessary.

Quilting

Insert the quilter through the presser-bar from the right, fastening it the desired distance from the needle with the small screw at the back of the bar under thread cutter. Fold a crease in the cloth to be quilted as a guide for the first line of stitching, thereafter guiding each succeeding line by holding the cloth so that the last line of stitching made is run directly under the guide, as shown in Figure 35.



Quilting

Figure 35

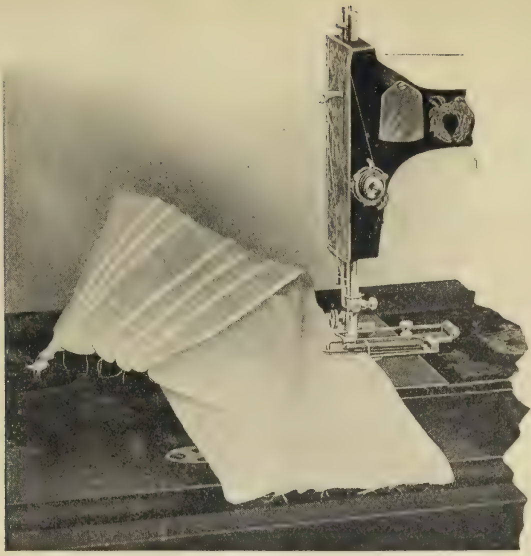
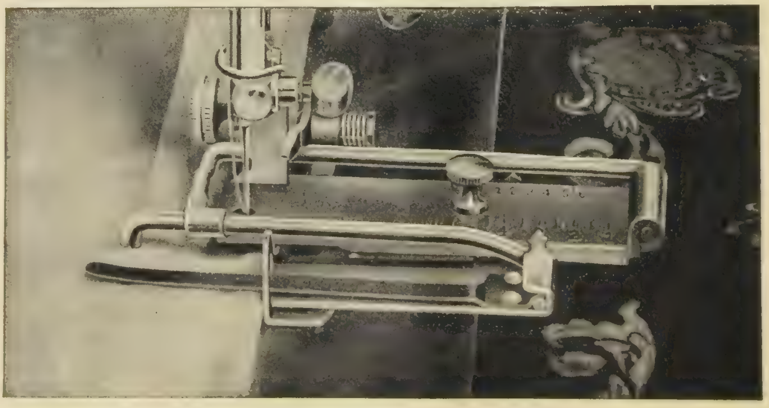


Figure 36

Tucking

Remove the presser foot and attach the tucker in its place so that the needle passes through the center of the little hole of the tucker foot. Tighten the screw securely. The scale on the front of the tucker regulates the distance between the tucks; that on the back, the width of them. In Figure 36, the front scale is set at three-eighths of an inch, and the back one at two-eighths. The fold for the first tuck must be made by hand, and carefully creased for its entire length. All subsequent folds are marked by the tucker, and they also must be creased. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the tucker from the left, between the blued smoother and the blade, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in Figure 37. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide. When the tuck is finished, flatten it so that it lies in the proper direction. Proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker, and catching the edge of the first tuck under the hook just in front of the marker. It is unnecessary then to guide the cloth, as the tucker does it unaided. When making the last tuck, raise the movable lever so that it clears the needle clamp screw. Thus no mark is made where a tuck is not desired.



Tucking

Figure 37

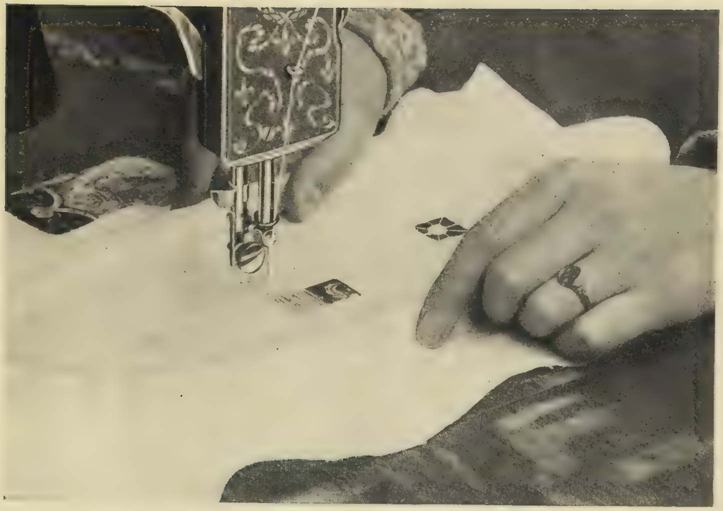


Figure 38

Darning

Thread the machine as for ordinary stitching, using a thread which approaches in quality the texture of the fabric to be darned. Remove the presser-foot, leaving the presser-bar up during the accomplishment of this work.

Trim away the roughened edges of the places to be darned, stretching the material over embroidery hoops, as shown in Figure 38, raise the needle to its highest point, passing the hoops under the presser-bar and needle, with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine.

Fasten the thread where the work is to begin, by piercing the cloth with the needle, drawing up the shuttle thread and tying the two thread ends together. Proceed to sew, guiding the work entirely with the hands, passing it backward and forward, the machine forming a perfect rope, which fills in the open space. Figure 38 shows a completed darn, also one partially finished, from which a very accurate idea of the work may be obtained.

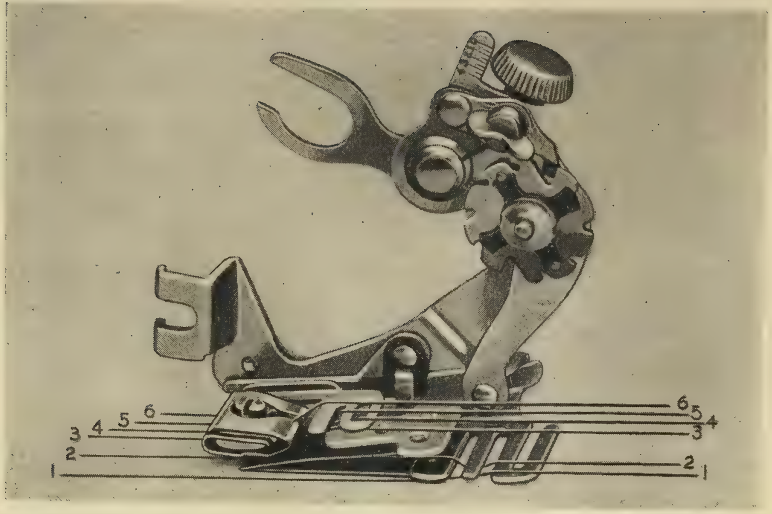
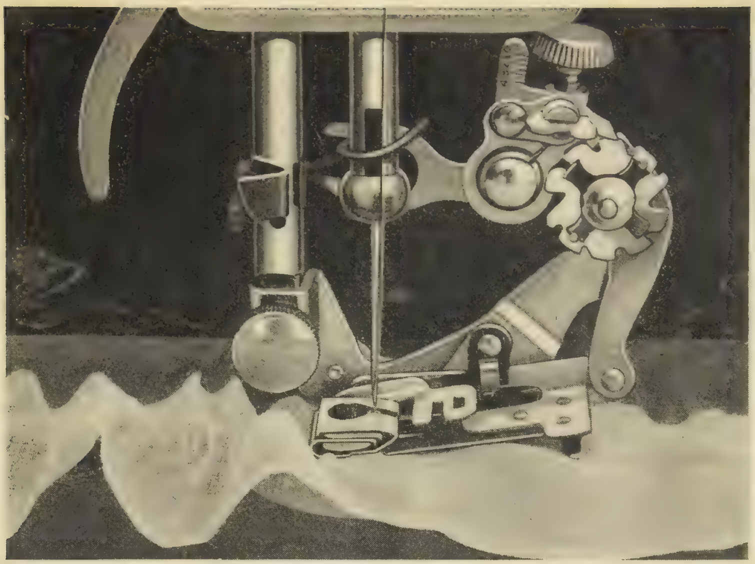


Figure 39

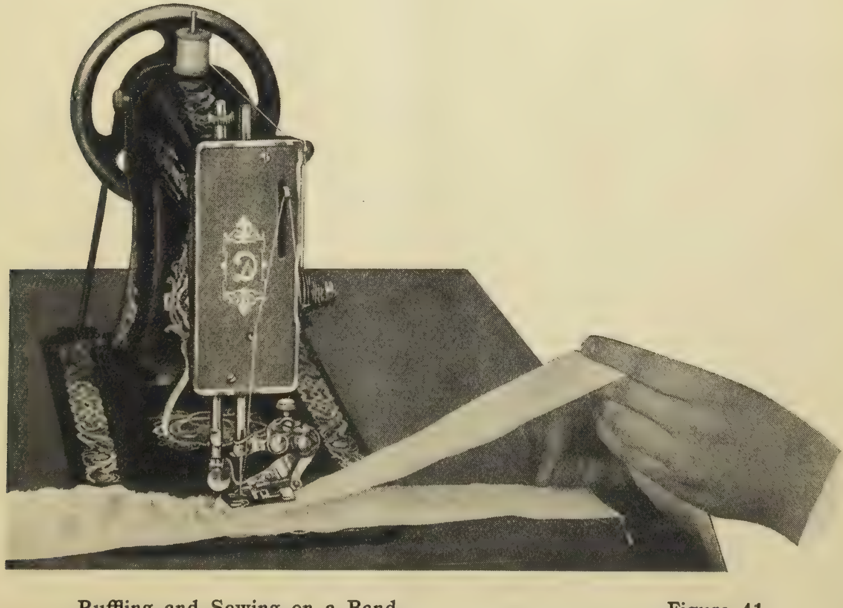
Ruffling

To attach the ruffler, place the forked arm over the needle clamp and slip the ruffler foot on the presser-bar, tightening the thumbscrew securely. Make sure that the needle does not rub against either side of the blue spring on the foot, or the thread will break when sewing. Insert the cloth to be ruffled between the two blued blades from the front, drawing it under the needle. Slide the edge of the cloth under the single guide at the front end of the lower blade, following the line marked 2, in Figure 39. Figure 40 shows the cloth ruffled separately. Figure 41 shows the cloth ruffled and sewed on a band. In this case the band is first inserted under the lower blade, following the line 1 in Figure 39. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, holding the cloth as in Figure 41. The fullness of the ruffle is controlled by the stitch-regulator and the adjusting screw at the top of the ruffler. If a wide heading is desired, the cloth to be ruffled passes over the guide in the lower blade and against the guide at the extreme right of the ruffler. This guide is on a pivot and swings to the left to determine the width of the heading.

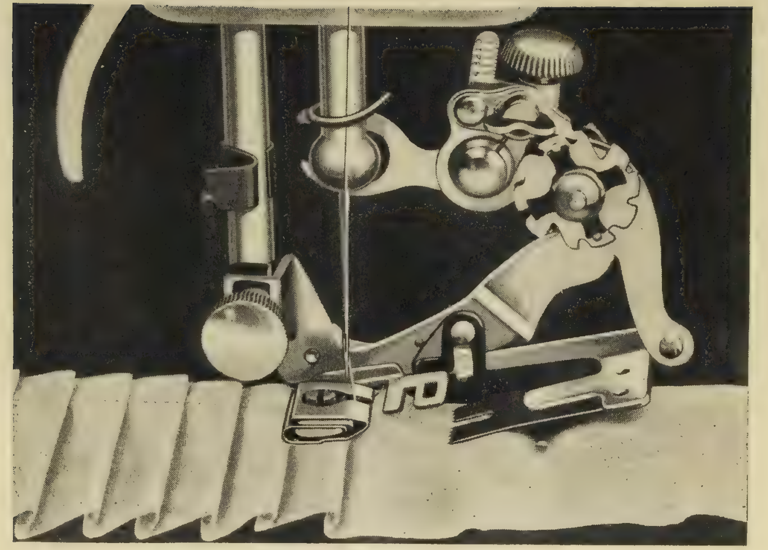
The various effects of these adjustments are illustrated and described on pages 40 to 46.



Ruffling Figure 40



Ruffling and Sewing on a Band Figure 41



The Five-Stitch Ruffler

Figure 42

The Five-Stitch Ruffler

The scope of the ordinary ruffler is multiplied many times by the five-stitch device on the Domestic ruffler.

To bring this into operation, turn the thumbscrew below the adjusting screw to the right, as far as it will go, as shown in Figure 42. The effect of this is to make one plait every fifth stitch, instead of at each stitch, as in ordinary ruffling. The cloth is inserted and held, and adjustments are made exactly as in plain ruffling. Examples of this work are shown on pages 37 to 44.

To readjust the ruffler for plain ruffling, turn the thumbscrew back to the left, as far as it will go, being sure that the ratchet clears the slotted wheel.

The ruffler will then gather the material at every stitch. The adjustments may be made without removing the ruffler from the machine.

Shirring Figure 43

Shirring

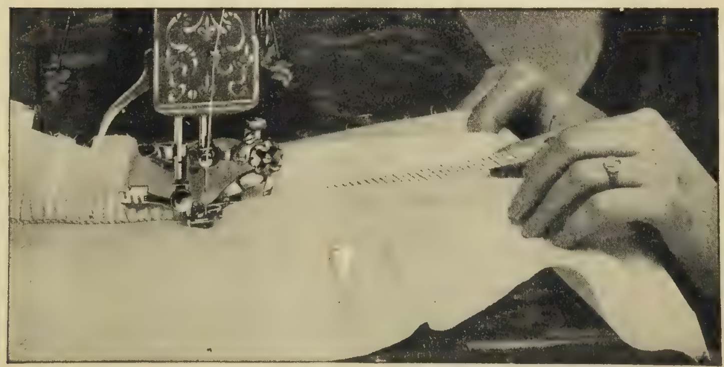
Substitute the shirring-slide for the front shuttle-slide. Swing the separator blade back, as shown in Figure 47, on page 46, and attach the ruffler to the presser-bar, as previously instructed.

Insert the cloth to be shirred between the two blades from the front, sliding it under the needle. Adjust the ruffler and stitch for the desired effect. A tape may be placed in the slot of the shirring-slide, and under the lower blade, to stay each row of shirring, if so desired. This requires no attention, except to keep it running freely. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, as shown in Figure 43.

The quilter may be used as a guide for subsequent rows of shirring.

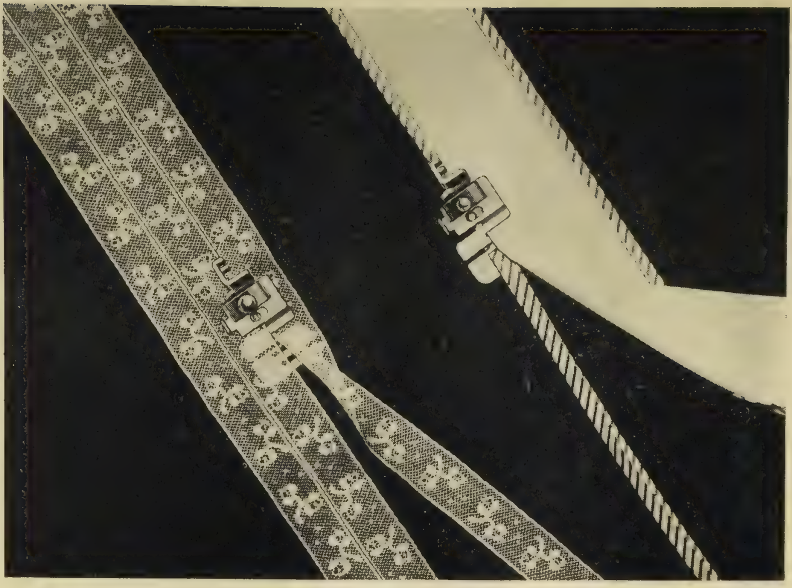
Ruffling Between Two Bands, Edge-Stitching, and Piping

Substitute the shirring-slide for the front shuttle-slide. Insert the edge of the lower band following line 1, in Figure 46, on page 41. The ruffler's lower separator blade is pivoted. Swing it back as far as it will go (see page 46, Figure 47), and attach the ruffler to the presser-bar. Insert the cloth to be ruffled, following line. The piping follows line 4. Fold under for its entire length, one-quarter of an inch of the edge of the cloth to be edge-stitched, and insert it, following line 5. Lower the presser-bar and proceed to sew, bearing in mind that the ruffler guides these four different pieces, and it is only necessary to keep them running well into their respective guides, as shown in Figure 44.



Ruffling Between Two Bands, Edge-Stitching and Piping

Figure 44



Adjusted to Stitch Directly on the Edge **Figure 45**

The edge-stitching attachment is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the presser-foot. The different slots serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material or piping, etc.

This attachment is very useful in trimming such articles of clothing as aprons, women's and children's dresses and underwear, shirtwaists, silk blouses, boys' rompers and suits, or for articles for household decoration such as fine bureau scarfs and thin curtains, baby carriage covers and doilies.

Very beautiful effects may be obtained in yokes, guimpes, sleeves, collar and cuff sets, vestees, fichus, lace waists, camisoles, etc., by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, or alternate rows of tucking and lace insertion.

The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths is indispensable to use with this attachment. The folded piping, which may also be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this attachment.

The edge-stitcher is adjustable for the stitching in relation to the edge of the garment, lace, etc., by means of the lug at the side. This makes it possible to stitch any material exactly on the edge.

Practical Uses of the Edge-Stitcher

In the list below some of the many uses of this attachment are given, but as you become familiar with it you will undoubtedly find many other practical ways of applying this work to your own particular sewing problems.

1. Sewing lace and insertion together.
2. Sewing lace and embroidery insertions together.
3. Piping plaits and belts for children's clothes.
4. Sewing tape to top of stocking to prevent "runners" (patented).
5. Sewing insertion on material—afterward cutting material away and turning edges back.
6. Sewing lace on the edge of a hem.
7. Setting in insertion with edges edge-stitched.
8. Sewing lace and ribbon together.
9. Covering seams with bias bands or finishing braids.
10. Sewing braid on heavy suits and dresses.
11. Sewing on bias bands for trimming—straight or curved.
12. French seaming.

Examples of Work Made on the Ruffler

The widest plait is made when the adjusting screw at the top of the ruffler is turned down as far as it will go. Narrower plaits are made by turning this screw up, the narrowest being a mere scratched gather. A long stitch should be used with wide plaits; a shorter stitch as the plaits are made narrow. The desired effect can be secured by varying the stitch and plait to suit the taste.

Example One. Plain Scant Ruffling—Insert the cloth, following line 2, in Figure 46, page 41. Use a short stitch and the smallest plait.

Example Two. Plaiting, Plain—The same as Example One, with the longest stitch and widest plait.

Example Three. Plain Scant Ruffling on a Band—The same as Example One, with band inserted, following line 1, in Figure 46, page 41.

Example Four. Plain Plaiting on a Band—The same as Example Two, with band inserted, following line 1, in Figure 46, page 41.

Example Five. Plain, Scant Ruffling Between Two Bands—The same as Example Three, with the top band inserted, following line 6, in Figure 46, page 41.

Example Six. Plain Plaiting Between Two Bands—Same as Example Four, with the top band inserted, following line 6, in Figure 46, page 41.

Examples Seven and Eight. Ruffling Between Two Bands, Edge-Stitching and Piping—This is illustrated and described on page 38, Figure 44. These two examples show the effects of different adjustments in stitch and plait.

Example Nine. Range of Plain Plaiting—This shows the effect of various adjustments of plait and stitch, from the narrowest to widest.

Example Ten. Scant Five-Stitch Ruffling—This is made with a short stitch and narrow plait.

Example Eleven. Wide Five-Stitch Plaiting—The same as Example Ten, except that a long stitch and a wide plait are used.

Example Twelve. Scant Five-Stitch Ruffling on a Band—This effect is obtained with a short stitch and narrow plait.

Example Thirteen. The same as Example Twelve, except that the longest stitch and widest plait are used.

Example Fourteen. Range of Five-Stitch Ruffling on a Band—This shows the effect of various adjustments of stitch and plait, from narrowest to widest.

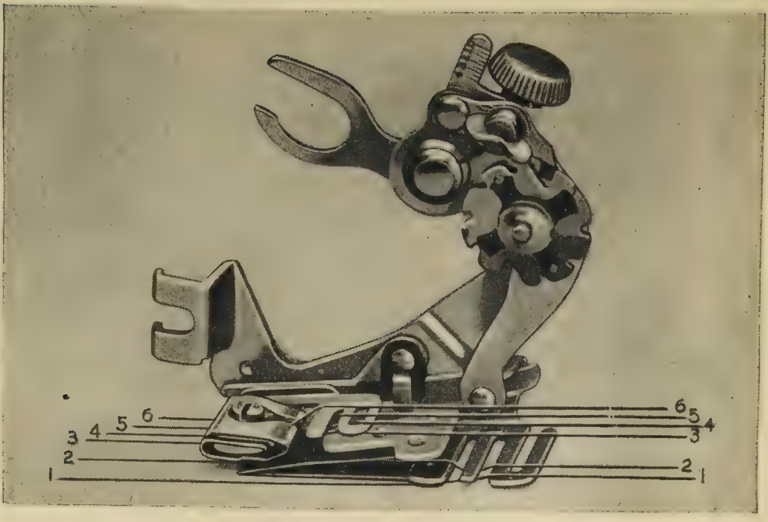
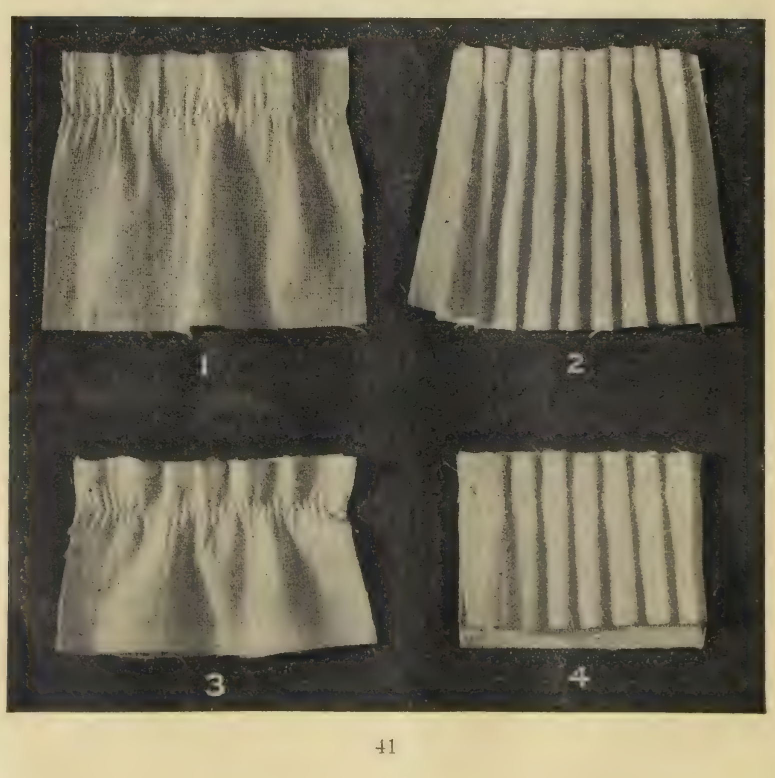
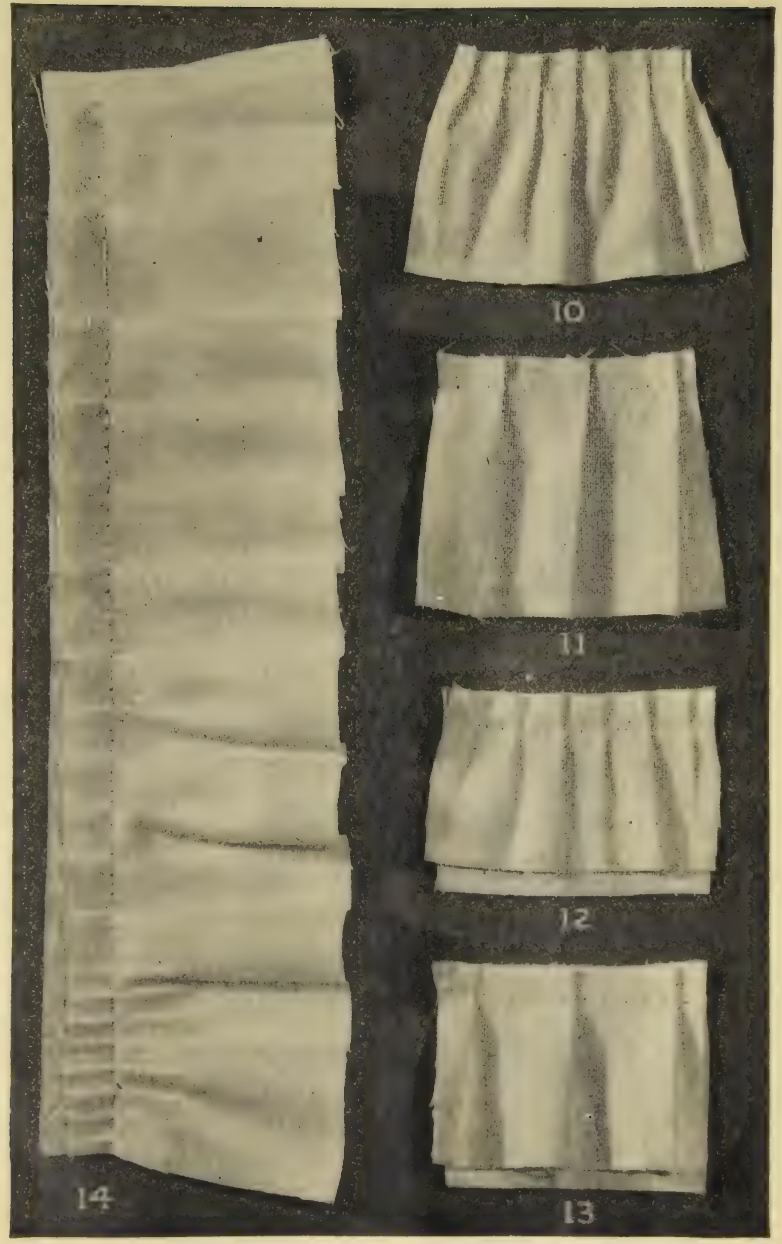


Figure 46

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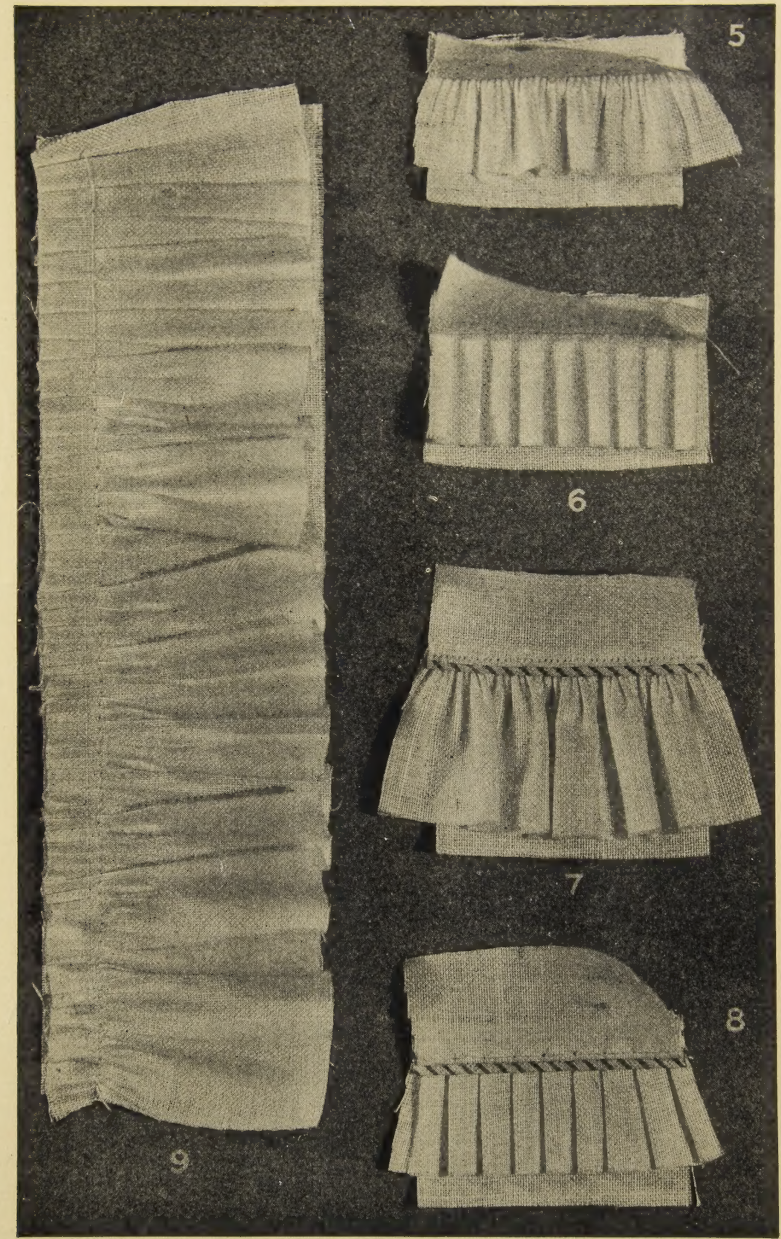
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Examples of Work Made on the Ruffler

Example Fifteen. Scant Five-Stitch Ruffling Between Two Bands—Same as Example Twelve, with band inserted, following line 6, page 41, Figure 46.

Example Sixteen. Wide Five-Stitch Plaiting Between Two Bands—Same as Example Fifteen, except that the longest stitch and widest plait are used.

Examples Seventeen and Eighteen. Ruffling Between Two Bands—Edge-Stitching and Piping—Same as Examples Seven and Eight, except that the five-stitch device is used.

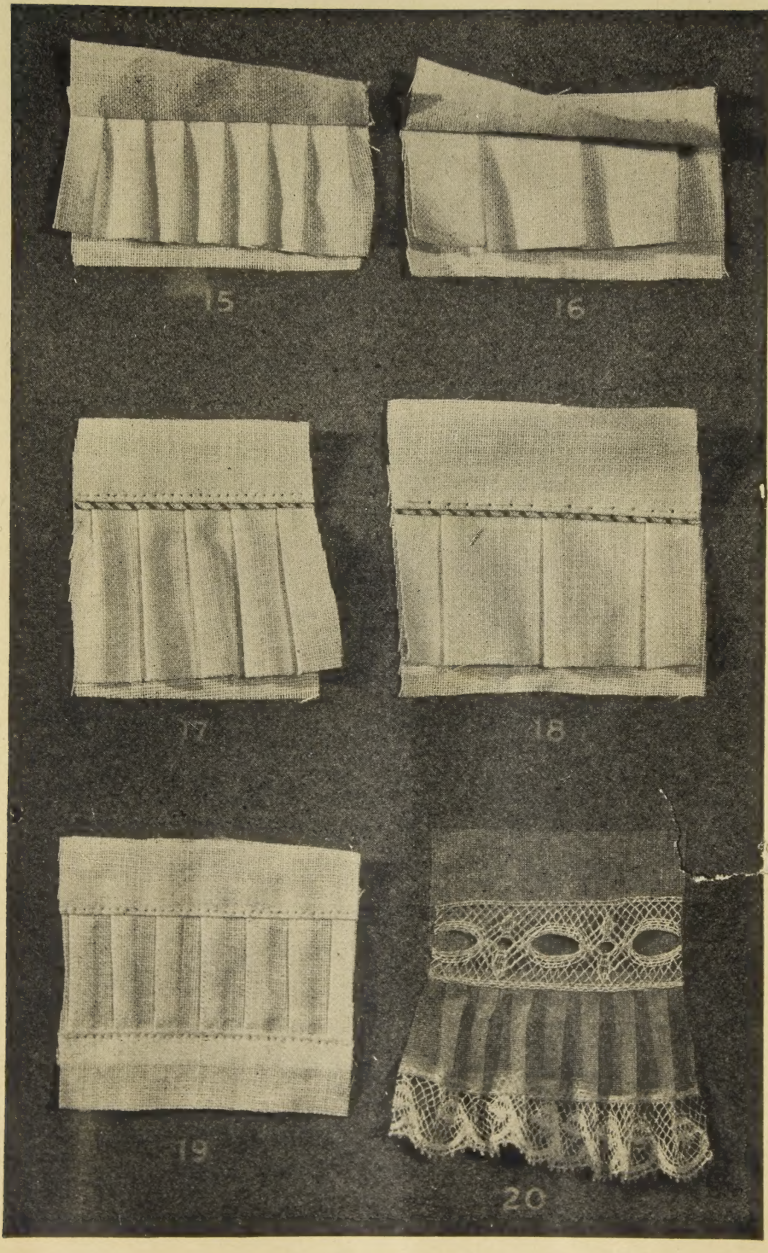
Example Nineteen. Plaiting, Edge-Stitched Both Sides—Insert the cloth to be plaited, following line 2, page 41, Figure 46, fold over the edge of the cloth to be edge-stitched, and insert, following line 5. Crease and stitch the plaits into position and stitch the folded edge of the band on the opposite side with the presser foot.

Example Twenty. Five-Stitch Plaiting on Band with Beading Edge-Stitched—Insert band, following line 1, the cloth to be plaited, following line 2 and the beading following line 5 (page 41, Figure 46). The widest plait with a short stitch is used.

Example Twenty-one. Shirring—Substitute the shirring slide for the front shuttle-slide and place ruffler in position, as explained on page 38. Use a short stitch and scant gather. Place the cloth to be shirred between the blades, gathering one row after another. The quilter may be used as a guide after the first row is finished.

Example Twenty-two. Shirring Stayed with a Tape—Same as Example Twenty-one, except that a tape is run through the slot nearest the needle, passing under the shirring plate, holding the rows of shirring firmly in place.

Example Twenty-three. Puffing Between Bands of Lace—This is done either with or without the shirring plate. In either case the cloth to be puffed follows line 2, page 41, Figure 46. The lace to be edge-stitched follows line 5.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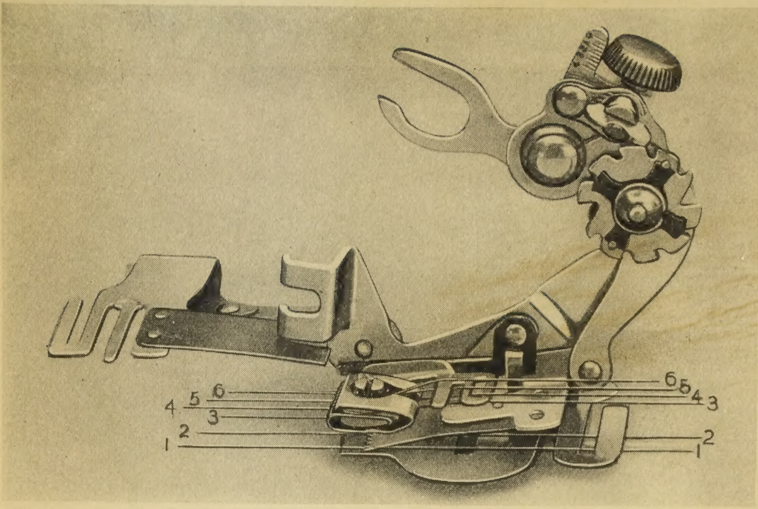

Figure 47